Advertisements for The New-York Tribune eight to be handed in to the publication office before 10 sclock in the evening to insure their publication the next

For Europe.
The next number of The Tribune for European circulation will be issued THIS MORNING at 9 o'clock. It will contain all the latest news received up to the time of going to press. The Canada sails from Boston To-Morrow at 12 o'clock.

In Congress, Yesterday.

The House did nothing yesterday, but Mr. Bricos of our City got in an excellent resolution of Inquiry with respect to Mints and Coinage, which passed.

Mr. CLARK of our State (Jefferson Co.) made an excellent speech in favor of Freedom in the Territories. A Tennessee Loco-Foco made a savage rejoinder, and Mr. STANLY of N. C. gave notice of a motion to-day to stop debate on the California question. It is high time.

In the SENATE, Mr. DICKINSON of our State put in an excellent proposition, looking to the coinage of a three-cent piece. We trust a law based on it will soon be

passed. Mr. CLAY made an able and temperate Speech in favor of his proposition of Compromise, and the prospect of its passage through the Senate seems bright again. Who was it said Mr. Clay was broken down? If he is, who is left standing?

The House's amendments to the Census bill are to be considered in Senate to-day, and we trust adopted.

Mr. CLAY will have failed to convince the North that the application of the Wilmet Proviso to the New Territories is needless and improper, because our People cannot help seeing that a majority of the South, as represented in Congress, does not regard Slavery as he does. Had the People even of Kentucky heeded his recent suggestions for a Gradual Abolition of Slavery, the case would have been different. But they who listen to him on every thing else revolt when he tells them that Slavery is evil and must at some day be terminated. How, then, shall we feel sure that Slavery will not go to New-Mexico, simply because he deems it unlikely and unfit to go there? On the same basis, it ought to begin to get out of Kentucky, but it don't. So he thought, when Annexation was first agitated, that Texas, if annexed, would ultimately be divided into two Slave and three Free States; but we don't begin to see the latter yet. The simple truth is that the Slavery Propaganda and Mr. Clay held radically different views; and we do not feel safe in trusting them because we know he is right. If all is as he says, the application of the Wilmot or Jefferson Proviso to the Territories can do no harm; if things are as we are led to fear, that Proviso will do a world of good. We think the House will clap it on, when the bill reaches that body.

Whither we are Tending.

Our matter-of-fact Commercial Reporter has the following business-like statement in his Money Report of Saturday:

"Hon. Alfred Kelley, President of the Cleveland,
Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, who went to
England early in April, has succeeded in purchasing 5,000 tuns of rails, sufficient to iron that
road. The iron will be sent forward at once, via
Quebec. No previous arrangement has been
made on equally favorable terms. Mr. Kelley has
also negotiated at a good price the Bonds of his
Company to an amount sufficient to pay for the
above iron."

Fere this an isolated case, it might pass that these Lye thousand tuns of British Rails are but a part of the five hundred thousand recently procured, already purchased or about to be contracted for, we bespeak for the subject a thoughtful attention.

At this moment, while our chief staples for export are bringing good prices-Cotton an unusually high one-and our Country is in full possession of all the elements of prosperity, we are rushing swiftly, madly into debt to Europe. National stocks, State stocks, Railroad bonds and other forms of indebtedness, are weekly sent across the Atlantic in reams, to purchase the products of British and Continental industry. In the full enjoyment of Peace, Health, plenteous Harvests and all that should make a Nation thrifty and independent-a wise, frugal and far-seeing Public Economy alone exceptedwe are running in debt at the rate of not less than Fifty Millions per annum. At least one-third of our Iron-Works are now closed, and most of the residue working feebly and dubiously-while we are buying Iron of Great Britian by the five thousand tuns at a dash, and giving our notes for it. Foreign Silks come in upon us by the Twenty Millions' worth, but our own infant Silk factories are fast dying out. British Cotton and Woolen Fabrics are flooding the whole land in unparalleled profusion, while American factories are shutting up, or beginning to work short time. And, the fools not being all dead, The Union tells the people that this slacking work is nothing but a trick of the manufacturers to drive Congress into an increase of the Tariff!

All these fabrics that we are so giddily running in debt for might easily be made here without diminishing in the least the efficiency of our undisturbed employments. With a Tariff that would set every factory. forge and foundry in full operation, there would be not less but more Agricultural production than there now is. Every mill or forge started would be an added market for Fruits, Vegetables, Dairy Products, &c. and would set hands at work to supply them. The land now meagerly employing ten men n wheat-growing would profitably occupy one hundred in gardening. With a Tariff

own soil of the Fifty Millions' worth of products that we are this year running in debt for, we should produce all beside that we now shall. The Labor now crouches and crowds in our cities and villages, or rambles idly and wishfully over our broad lands in quest of work or game, that would set all the wheels and trip-hammers going that are now rusting unused. Moral evil crowds on the heels of physical want and uncertainty of subsistence. If Great Britain would make our Iron and Cloth for nothing, it would be unwise to accept the offer. A Nation needs to do as well as to receive, and the varied Education of its Physical is essential to the full development of its Intellectual and Moral powers.

How long can this running in debt go on? Suppose our Foreign creditors would never want the principal we owe them, is there not some limit to our National ability to pay interest? How are we ever to pay Twenty or Thirty Millions of Interest per annum if we cannot now pay for what we are annually consuming?

We lay no blame on the buyers of Iron and Cloth, individual or corporate; the laws of trade tell them to 'buy in the cheapest market,' and no company will justify its officers in paying fifty dollars per tun for American Rails when British can be had for forty. So long as our ports are open, the British will rule the market. But we are nevertheless confident that it would be far better for the Railroads themselves if the Tariff were made strictly Protective. The difference in the cost of Iron would hardly be felt, while the difference in transportation and travel could hardly fail to be. One factory or foundry at work in this country makes more business for our Railroads than ten such in Europe, though their products were all consumed here. Bear witness Massachusetts and Virginia!

The time must come-we do not say when -that the fabric of what now seems Prosperity must tumble into ruin. It is not built on a rock but a treacherous quicksand, which any moment may set affoat. A tumble in Cotton, a panie in Stocks, a political commotion in England, a general convulsion on the continent, a run on the banks of the Sacramento which shall compel them to stop disgorging-any of these or a dozen other casualties may bring the whole cobhouse about our business men's ears. And a good many who see this and mean to step out just in season, will find themselves a moment too

The Laborers' Demand. The 'Laborers' Union' of our City, com-

prising a very large proportion of the men who live by simple day-labor, have resolved to demand nine shillings (\$1 12 1-2) per day for their work from and after Thursday of this week. We have little faith in Strikes, and hardly more in any adjustment of the Wages system that shall render it even approximately just and equal, so that men may live and labor under it in independence and comfert. But we have no hesitation in pronouncing the demand of \$1 121-2 for Day-Labor in our City moderate and reasonable. The day-laborer has work only in fair and mild weather; a storm stops his work and wages; a severe frost is almost certain to deprive him of anything to do. He must be an energetic and lucky man who can make out more than two hundred and fifty days' work as an out-door laborer in the course of a year, while the larger number will not average two hundred. Two hunhour comment; but when we consider | dred and fifty days at \$1 12 1-2 is \$281 25 per annum, which will seem a large sum to laborers in the country, who do not consider that there is hardly a dwelling in our City so shabby and inconvenient that \$400 is not paid for the rent of it, while many a house which would barely accommodate with decency two small families is rented for \$600 per annum. Then comes Fuel-\$8 per cord for wood, which swells to \$10 before it is prepared for use, with similar prices for every handfull of lettuce or radishes, or anything else which would cost nothing in the country. We are confident that \$281 per annum here is not equal to \$150 in the country, and that \$1 12 1-2 per day here is not equal to 62 1-2 cents in an average farm-

ing town. We most earnestly hope that the Laborers will be able to establish their new rate of wages, but we know that there are real and formidable obstacles in the way of it. Many employers have taken contracts at prices which (as they believe) will not justify them in paying over \$1 per day : many men who can just live at the business they are pursuing, at the present rates of Labor, will be seriously embarrassed by the exaction of a higher. There is no use in denving what is true because we could wish it otherwise. Let us look the difficulty plump in the face, and we may see how it is to be avoided. Certainly, the general rise in house-rent, the cost of most of the necessaries of life, and the upward tendency of their prices, argue a necessity for an advance also in the price of Manual Labor.

Yet the Laborers as a body are not just to themselves nor their brothren-still more unjust to their sisters. They will vote (we speak of the majority) in favor of Free Trade with all the world, well knowing that the price of Labor in the countries whose products compete most directly and depressingly with ours, is generally far less than here. Many of them know, by sad experience, that mere Manual Labor is far lower in France, Great Britain and Germany than it is here. How do they suppose it is possible that our Seamstresses can be paid decent wages with Free Trade to and from England, and London full of

well at less than six cents each? So of Carpet-weaving, Shoe-making, Hatting, Tailoring and every thing else. To talk of raising wages here and at the same time advocate the free admission of the products of the far cheaper Labor of Europe, when the route to Liverpool and Havre is but a ferry, and fast becoming a very short one-surely this is grossly, glaringly suicidal. Let us think it over.

The Boston Republican thus saith: The Hoston Reprocessing that Status!

The Tribune "can speak of the Evening Post (a hold an consistent advocate of Freedom) in terms of abuse, which gentiemen never use, and, having no space for comment on the course of the Pro-Sisvery course of some of the whip press, can find time and opportunity enough for assailing the able and fearless Gov. Cleveland for his add manily anti-Sisvery speech recently delivered in Courses.

* * We do not wish to do Mr. Greeley inand manly anti-Si gress. justice," &c. &c.

The Evening Post repeatedly accused us of offering to divide the Territory acquired from Mexico and give up half of it to Slavery; we refuted this shameful calumny at least twice with exemplary patience; but that did no good--The Post persisted in reiterating it, and left us no alternative but to repel the slander in the only terms that would fitly characterize it. And The Republican which has no word of rebuke for the false witness, is greatly shocked at our bluntness in telling him that he is what he is. Our notion of gentility makes the calumniator far more culpable than the object of his defamation, who, after every forbearance, tells him that he has told a lie. The Republican seems to have a different rule, and a good reason for it. In accusing us of assailing Gov. Cleveland, "for his bold and manly anti-slavery speech recently delivered in Congress," or any thing of the sort, it has given the world good reason for its sensitiveness to any criticism on unveracity. We never said any such thing.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

For late and important Telegraphic dispatches see First Page.

A good deal of talk is now going about the papers with reference to the Expedition against Cuba, with which Gen. Lopez is said to have recently sailed from New-Orleans. It is affirmed that the arrangements have been carried on upon a large scale, and that a considerable body of men and several ships are engaged in the enterprise. The number of men is variously estimated at from 4,000 to 12,000, engaged as is reported, for no specified pay, but for a chance at the booty to be made by the Expedition in case the stores and treasures of the Spanish Government on the Island should fall into its hands. The ships have cleared for Chagres, and in every way sufficient care has been taken to leave no ground for legal interference on the part of the authorities of this country. It is also stated that Gen. Quitman, now Governor of Mississipi, had partially engaged to head the Expedition, but that when he arrived at New-Orleans for the purpose, his friends persuaded him to hold on to his Governorship and let the ships set sail without him. Such is the statement of those who claim and are likely to be well informed; it may or may not be true in every particular, but we incline to believe it by no means without foundation.

It is known that the Spanish Government has latterly made preparations to resist any such attempt to conquer this fertile island, which is its most productive source of revenue. The number of troops now in Cuba is probably not far from 20,-000, mostly veteran soldiers and likely to be effective in an open and equal fight. But at least half of them are necessarily shut up in Havana, whence they cannot safely be far withdrawn; the remainder are distributed through the island in garrisons of three or four hundred. which, for the same reason namely, the fear of revolt in their villages, dare not effect such a junction with each other as would enable them to offer any efficient opposition to such a force as that said to be under Gen. Lopez. The question then resolves itself into the possi

bility of debarking this force, and it is against such a debarkation that the Government has taken special precautions. A larger Spanish squadron is at the island than has ever been there before, including the large war steamer, the Blanco de Garrai, which has just arrived. It is, however, doubtful whether the expedition will not clude all their watchful adversaries and make good a land ing in spite of them. The southern coast of the Island is a long one, not less than 700 miles in extent, and it will take sharp watching to guard every part of it. Once landed, the expedition will be hard to dispose of. The great extent of wild and uncultivated territory offers an excellent back ground for a band of bold adventurers, well armed and well provided to operate from ; to cut off the communication of the Government with the remote parts of the island and confine it to the vicinity of Havans, will not be difficult, supposing the operations are skillfully conducted, and supposing the people aid the invaders by a serious insurrec tonary movement. This we know is expected, but it remains to be seen how far the luxurious Cubans will attempt by force to assert the rights which Spanish oppression denies them. It is also expected that the great popularity of Gen. Lopez among the Spanish soldiers will cause many of them to desert and join in the Revolution. Of course it will save some influence, and is an element not to be left out of account in estimating the chances of the undertaking, especially as the arrival of Count Mirasol, a fussy and unpopular martinet, as we are informed, will not strengthen their allegiance to the Sovernment; but it may well be doubted whether any considerable desertion from the royal standard will take place. The bonds of military discipline are not easy to be loosened. Still there is a reason able probability that a single genuine victory over any large corps of the Spanisk army, would decide the matter; such a victory would rouse the natives to active exertions, and at the same time demoralize the remaining supporters of the Government --The Cholera, which is now raging among the troops at Havans, and other large towns, may also be reckened as favorable to the invaders, as it weakens the Government at its most vital points.

Were the present expedition commanded by Gen. Quitman, or almost any other of the Amercan Generals who were prominent in the Mexican war, the chances of its success would perhaps be greater. Gen. Lopez had command of the orcanization formed for the same purpose upon the Atlantic coast and at the South last summer, and its failure is said to have been partially his fault Owing to that failure, he ceased to be connected with the Junta for the Independence of Cubs. which has its seat at Washington, and which some months since announced its existence and its objects in a communication to the public. The present expedition we understand to be gotten up solely under the auspices of Lopez and his personal friends, and without any cooperation with the

There is also on foot another expedition designed which would ensure the production on our poor women glad enough to make shirts to be more efficient and in every way amply litted

out, which, in due time will proceed to its destination should the present one prove a failure. This expedition is prepared at the instigation and expense of natives and residents of the island, who are weary of Spanish tyranny. Should it be consummated, it will be on a scale adequate to its purpose, with abundant materiel and a full military chest, and, as we are assured, will not come under the restraining in hand of

the United States Government. To the charge that these enterprises are merely unauthorized freebooting invasions, the parties engaged in them reply that such is not the case, for reason that they are substantially undertaken by natives of the Island, and aim in reality at revolution rather than conquest. The vigilance, despotic strictness, and thorough police organization of the Spanish authorities, render a successful conspiracy upon the Island impossible, and the justly discontented inhabitants are therefore compelled to go abroad for the nucleus of the army with which they mean to wrest Cuba from the grasp of her present

But if our information is correct, Cuba is not the sole prize aimed at by these adventurous operations. A project has for some time been on foot at the South, and is now far advanced, for taking possession of the Island of St. Domingo, putting an end to the Haytien Empire, and instituting there some form of Anglo-Saxonism and Manifest Destiny. Whether it is proposed again to reduce to slavery the negroes who are upon that island and who have once shown that their slavery is not consistent with their masters' safety, is not yet made known. Probably, however, the people of the Re-public of St. Domingo would gladly welcome allies who could so decisively turn the scale in their longstanding war with their black neighbors, and would allow the conquerors to take their pay in their own way. Though this expedition is distinct from that proposed for the revolutionizing of Cuba, as it is from that under Gen. Lopez, there is a friendly understanding between the parties, and in case of need they will recognize all the obligations of mutual assistance, which exist among partners in the same business. Indeed the negotiations are nearly completed for so far combining the two as to make St. Domingo the base of operations against the Spanish rulers of Cuba.

Supposing these expeditions to be successful, the question of Annexation to the United States will probably not be broached for some time. The first thing will be the organization of a Provisional Government in each Island, composed of course mainly if not altogether of prominent natives. Next a regular Republic will be constituted by means of a Constitutional Convention and the usual mechanism of elections, all of which, it is scarce'y necessary to say, will be managed in the most businesslike manner, for Yankees will be at the bottom of it. After that, Manifest Destiny will be allowed, or rather assisted, to take its course. The interest of the South in these eventualities is naturally founded upon the idea that the new Republics will be formed on the basis of Slavery. It is on this ground that the Southern papers defend the Cuban expedition. Some of them, however, suppose that the independence and annexation of Cuba will be the ruin of sugar-growing in Louisiana and Texas, while others think it will give the United States the monopoly of that branch of industry. It strikes us, however, that this is illusory, and that, did no duty keep Cuban sugar from our Northern markets, the planters of Louisiana and Texas would not reckon many Northern merchants among their customers-But let that be as it may, out Southern friends will not boggle at the matter. Political motives, especially when circumstances have heated them up to the fanatical degree, always override considerations of pecuniary interest, at least for the moment Let us get Cuba to strengthen the Slavery interest now, and we will lament the rula of our sugar

plantations afterward. -We detail these projects as matters of information, having reason to believe the advices we have received concerning them to be correct. They are certainly worthy a place in the romance of warlike adventure and Annexation politics. Of their moral character and national consequences we shall have something to say when they have assumed a more definite and tangible form.

Frances Sargent Osgood.

The death of this gifted writer, which we briefly announced in yesterday's Tribune, will be heard with sincere regret. Probably no female poet in in this country has been read and cherished by her own sex with a regard so familiar and affectionate. She owed her popularity to no studied effort to win the public ear-to no new and skillful tricks of authorcraft-but to the entirely natural and impul sive play of her fancy and feeling, which made her verse seem, as it really was, the true utterance of joyous, sensitive and sympathetic nature. Gifted with a fine ear for the mere melody of language, and with a heart susceptible to the most delicate shades of emotion, she rarely wrote, even on chance and careless themes, without touching the key-note of some other heart. This it is, which has created for her a circle of admirers, who gave her, while living, a sincere and grateful appreciation, such as an author is seldom blessed with.

Mrs. Osgood was, in the genuine sense of the word, an improvisatrice. Poetry was to her as natural and irrepressible as song to the lark. She seemed to aim only at giving voice to passing fancies or some feeling that craved a confidante. Of that serene and exacting Art which is the higher ife of Poetry, she had little knowledge. Hence her productions (which, if collected, would make a larger volume than that of any English poetess we can now remember) are for the most part brief and unstudied. She had neither the passion nor the imagination which a consistent, sustained effort would have required. The highest characteristic of her poetry is a rare, sprightly and exhaustless Fancy, sometimes exalted for a moment, by a sud den glow of thought, to the borders of Imagination but the next instant, in some frolicsome simile, be traying that it is but Fancy still. Judged by this standard, we must award to many of her poems a high degree of excellence. They can no more be subjected to the ordinary process of criticism than a thrush's carol can be measured by the laws of the music-school. She sang in happy ignorance of the study, the toil, the wrestling of Thought with Expression, through which alone the greater poets have attained their shining seats. The songs of tho hour usually die with the hour; yet among the many poems which Mrs. Osgood has written, there are some whose exquisite melody reveals through its smooth-flowing tide the sparkle of precious sands at the bottom. Such, we may believe, will become permanent contributions to the national literature Of all American female writers, Mrs. Osgood is

the most truly feminine in her delineation of the affections. Without rising ever to the dignity o passion, she portrays the more tender and deli cate lights and shadows of woman's heart, with an instinctive fidelity. We might instance some charming improvisations in a peculiar vein of sub dued and half-capricious gayety, which can hardly be surpassed. In all her social relations, the readiness with which her buoyant and vivacious nature ran into verse, was made a source of endless amusement and pleasure. Many of her most sprightly and graceful poems were produced in this manner, with no other object than the temporary gratification of her friends, and then thrown aside and forgotten. We are told that she has, at various times, published quite as many poems

under assumed signatures, as those which bear

Her life, like that of most authors, centains no remarkable incidents. Her father, Mr. Joseph Locke, was a merchant of Boston, but her earlier years were spent for the most part in the village of Hingham, where her first essays in poetry were made. As a girl, under the name of "Florence," she contributed many poems to a Juvenile Mis-cellany, edited by Mrs. Child, who at once appreciated and encouraged the promise they gave. She became acquainted in the year 1834, with Mr. Osgood, the artist, who, as he painted her portrait, won at the same time her heart. They were married soon afterward and went to London, where Mr. Osgood remained four years, in the exercise

During his absence Mrs. Osgood's powers rapidly matured, and her contributions to different periodicals were noticed and admired. Among the English writers with whom she became acquainted, were Eliza Cook and the Hon. Mrs. Norton. In the year 1839, a volume of her poems was published in London, under the title of "A Wreath of Wild Flowers from New England." After her return to the United States, Mrs. Osgood resided principally in this city, where much of her time was devoted to literary labor. She published a very beautiful volume on the Language of Flowers. as well as two or three illustrated souvenirs, in addition to her contributions to the Magazines. Among the latter are a number of prose stories, light, graceful and melodious in language, yet lack-

ing the charm of her facile versification. The last and most complete edition of her works was issued a few months ago by A. Hart, Philadelphia, in one superbly illustrated volume. Her health, which had been delicate for some years past, began to give way last Summer, during the absence of Mr. Osgood in California. As Winter set in, her illness assumed the form of pulmonary consumption; she faded from day to day, with a gradual decline, which two or three months ago predicted its termination. Mr. Osgood returned early in February, with restored health and a good share of California wealth, and the promises Life held out to her seemed fairer than ever at the moment she was snatched away from their fulfillment. It is some consolation to her friends to know that her end was calm, resigned and happy She was about thirty-seven years of age, and leaves two daughters of the ages of ten and twelve-

As a writer, Mrs. Osgood enjoyed while living, the full measure of her fame. The characteristic beauties of her poems were very generally appreciated, while the careless freedom of her words were so interwoven with subtle and exquisite cadences of sound, that the critical reader forgot her want of constructive power. We do not think that more severe study would have enabled her to accomplish better or more lasting things. Her nature found its appropriate expression, and any reaching after the higher forms of Poetry would have child-like that careless spirit which was its greatest charm. Some of our present female writers may be awarded lottier honors, but no one, we think, will win a wider circle of friends, or leave behind her a more charished memory. behind her a more cherished memory.

THE MANCHESTER MURDER-The Boston papers of yesterday bring us the third day's proceedings in the examination of the Wentworths for the commission of this murder. One witness testified that he was playing cards with Asa Wentworth and some other persons one night last Fall when Asa's wife came in and after trying in vain to stop the game, got angry and threatened to tell how he came home the night of the Parker murder and looked pale. The Court adjourned to Monday.

Receipts of Produce.

By North River Boats, Monday.—17,200 bbls Flour, 1,360 pkgs Provisions, 430 do Asbes, 170 do Whisky, 6,400 bush Corn, 3,500 do Rye, 2,906 do Oats, 3,400 do Feed.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Even as late as the last century, the Jews in Spain were compelled to wear yellow hats, and in France bank-rupts could not wear any other color than green. As one of our traveled friends is in the habit of saying, "Nous drons tout cele," and Jew and Christian, bankrupt and nabob alike, flock to Knox's, 128 Fulton-st to get his cheap, durable and fashionable Hats. Visat res publica.

CHILDREN'S STYLES FOR SUMMER.

The advent of the warm weather is at hand, and parents who wish to be in advance of it in providing light, elegant, and becoming Summer Hats for their children, will find an assortment at GENIN'S, the homestfind an ascriment at GENIN's, the boundless variety of which is probably unrivalled in this country. It includes every style of every material that will be in vogue this sea-son. GENIN, 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's. Strangers in town in want of Dry Goods, will find

Stranger in them at HITCHCOCK & LEADBRATER'S, B47 Broadway, cor. Leonard at among which they will find all kinds and styles of Silks, Calicos, Ginghams, Grenadines. Shaw's, Mantillar, and indeed everything a lady or family can desire, and will purchase them at fair rates.

The popularity of the S'ore and its immense business is a sure proof that their Goods please the public, and that they do business fairly and honestly.

The great excitement continues at the famous and celebrated cheapest Carpet establishment in the United States, 99 Bowery, HIRAM ANDERSON, 99 Bowery, in consequence of their solling the most elegant patterns of Eug-liab three-ply and ingrain Carpeting, Rugs, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Matting, Table Covers, &c. at such unparalleled low prices. Housekeepers, far and near, embrace this rare opportunity. Housekeepers, far and near, embrace this rare opportunity. There you can select from the largest and cheapest assort-ment to be found. We say govern yourselves accordingly. Only think, you can get yard-wide Oil Cloth at 2s 3d per yard, Carpets from 2s to \$1 per yard. One and all, visit the six spacious Show Rooms stocked with every variety of

PHRENOLOGY IN JERSEY CITY.-L N. FOWLER and N. SIZER of New-York will give a course of Lectures on Phre-nology at Washington Hall, commencing Wednesday even-ing, the 15th inst. at 75 o'clock. First Lecture free. m14 21

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer. A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

F. Will be sold This Evening, by Bangs, Platt & Co.

at 204 Broadway, a most valuable collection of standard

Books. Gentlemen who wish to furnish their Libraries
with choice Books, well bound and in excellent condition,
should attend this sale. Dealers also will find many in quantities which will suit their wants.

Those having goods suited to the country trade are reminded that now is just the time to advertise them in country newspapers. It can be done conveniently, promptly, and in the best papers at V. B. Palmer's Advertising Agency, Tribune Buildings. He is appointed to receive and receipt for subscriptions and advertisements at the publisher's lowest rates. This Agency embraces the best papers and principal towns in the States.

STRAW AND LEGHORN HATS-SUMMER STYLES,-One of the most extensive assortments of Summer Hats ever exhibited in any store in this City, can be found at Banta's, 106 Canal-st cor of Wooster. He can supply wholesale orders, or retail, at the lowest possible prices.

BALLARD'S Liquid Hair Dye received the highes premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, N. Y. where it was examined by Dr. Chilton, Chemias, and others, who pronounced it the best of all the numerous prepations of Hair Dye offered. Of this fact see my Diplomas and Certificates, and for particular information call at my office, 155 Fulton-st. 2d door east of Broadway.

At the Live Dollar Suit Store, a rich and elegant assortment of Auction Goods has just come to hand; Busi-ness Coats, Frocks and Dress Coats, Pants and Vests in

great variety, at all prices, to suit every size and pocket. REMOVE THAT UGLY

Old-fashioned plate from your door, and go to Evenpell's and get one of his elegant Silver Door Plates, which well improve your house wonderfully. 502 Broadway, come
Duane-st. Branch office 2 Wall st. my14 21*

T Dr. EDWARD H. DIXON, Editor of the "Scalpe"," has removed his consulting offices to 112 Grand-st. one door West of Broadway, where he confines his attention ex-clusively to operative surgery and office consultations.

The cheapest Boots and Galters in the City are to he found at 41 Cortland-st. under the Merchants' Hotel — Fine French sewed Boots, \$4 50, usually \$7; fine patent leather Boots, Shoes, Galters and Slippers Boots made to order and the last kept for each customer. All Boots and Spoes warranted to give perfect satisfaction Don't forget 41 Cortland-st. THE DOCTOR.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Lancashter Bett. Ringers —We had quite a treat; evening is the advent of these celebrated musicians at Chinese Asse, miny Rooms. They are indeed wonder they pisy we vells each and four at a time, and produce most admirable music. Polkas, watter, pairing marches, itc. were given with supprising style produced to be a common of town. Bankum is always lucky in his enterprise, it is town. Bankum is always lucky in his enterprise. It best says your watter, and the common of town. Bankum is always lucky in his enterprise. It best says you wanter the common of th

CHINESE MUSEUM.—The Chinese Belle may still by seen, and the popular furere in her favor seems, as yet, screenly abated. At night, indeed, the Saloon is crowded with the curious of our own citizens, as well as with those stranger whom business or amusement has brought to the security. We look on the Chinese Maidservant and the Chinese Children, as among the greatest curtosities of this whole group. They afford one so capital an idea of living China.

Nielo's Garden.—A most talented corps—all esteems favorites—are here. Last evening Saloon full—ass ful-tale of Home went of with spirit. Home, again tought and Dr. Dilworth, Chippendale, Sefion and Mrs. Selon appearing in the latter proce.

TO THE PUBLIC,-WM. R. LOUNT of San Francisco, has had no connection with Lount & Co.'s Express since Dec 1, 1840, at which time his withdrawal was published in the All business of the late firm of Lount & Co. willbeat.

tended to by the undersigned, and will henceforth be on ducted under the name of Brack & Co. 88 Broadway, NY GEO. W. BEACH, New-York. HENRY READ, San Francisco.

New-York, May 13, 1850. Hours for Gentlemen from 6 to 8 A.M. and 3 to 7 P.M.— Trotting, cantering and pacing horses to let, my9 tweedis-

GENERAL NOTICES.

Dr. A. N. Gunn has resumed the practice of his rolession at his former residence, 132 Fourth-st. mlt has

F Removal, Dr. Wallack, Occulist, removed from Chambers-st, to 286 Fourth-st, near Wooster-st, Office hours 8 till 10 A.M. 1 till 2 and 6 till 7 P.M. mylf it-

B. F. Maguire. Dentist, successor of its land John Rurdell, (with whom he was formerly associated, continues the practice of the Dential Profession, as usual 2 Union-square, corner of Fourteenth-st.

Wild its

New-York Cabinet Maker's Association.

The members of the above Association speaking the English language, and all those that wish to become members of the same, are requested to meet at Mechanics Hall, 17 Hester at on Tuesday, May 14, at 8 o'clock. The Countington and By-Laws will be laid before the meeting for adoption.

(my14 lt*) F. VOGEL, Secretary. ion. (myl4 lt*) F. VOGEL, Secretary.

To Practical Industrial Reform.—The hope-gent industrial classes are invited to attend at the room of Mechanics' Mutual Protection, No. II, corner of Blucker and Morton sta. for four successive Tuesday evening, commencing on the 18th inst immediately after the selection of said Protection, at \$1 octook, to bear the views of Mr. J. Stevens on a principle of Reform, that will secure to every producer the wealth of his own production (Signed,)

JOHN F. MITCHELIA,

JOHN F. MITCHELIA,

JOHN SAXTON,

DAVID HARING,

my14 1t*

Journeymen Upbolsterers of New-York.

A weekly meeting of the members of the above Union
will take place on Tuesday evening, 14th that, at 74 o'clock
at Mechanics' Hall, Heater-at. It is particularly requested
that all the members be presut. By order of the President
GEORGE HOTT.

POST-OFFICE, CHATHAM-SQUARE, COT. E. Broadway, New-York, May 14, 1859.

12 Mail Steamer Cannada. — Letter-bags will close at this Office for Liverpool, London, Ireland, Waies, all parts of Germany and the Continent, THIS DAY, at 45 o'clock. P. M. Letters deposited in the Dispatch Boxes, at the branches of this Office, will be forwarded by the above steamer. Office open till 10 o'clock at night.

Implia 14*

AARON SWARTZ.

elers of our City, in favor of establishing a more perfect union of the Trade for mutual benefit and protection, are requested to meet this evening a Fifth Warf libest, comer West Broadway and Franklin-st, for consultation and

TV Every Man his own Landlord.—The second American Building Association will hold the twelfth menthly meeting on Toesday evening, May 1, 1280, at Warren Hall, corner of Oliver and Henry-sts, when money will be advanced to such members as may be destrous of purchasing their own houses, and repaying the amount advanced with the money they now pay for reat.

The Second Annual Report of the American Building Association is now ready for delivery. All meetings are public.

S. JESSURUN Secretary.

my14 11*

Olive Branch Lodge No. 31 I. O. of O. F. The members of Olive Branch Lodge No 51 LO or O. F. are requested to assemble at their lodge room, 411 Broadway, on Tuesday at 12 o'clock for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our deceased brother, Charles I. Radford. (myl4 1t*) W. B. OAKLEY, N. G.

I Radford. (myl4 lt*) W. B. OAKLEY, N. C.

Let ure, on Botany, by Prof. Terrey,—A course of ten popular lectures on Betany, libustrated with an extensive series of magnified colored drawings and demonstrations, from living plants, will be delivered by Professor Torakey, at the thail of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, 67 Crosby-st.

The introductory Lecture will be delivered on Wednesday evening the 15th inst. at a o'clock, and the remaining lectures on the succeeding Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, at 11 o'clock.

Tickets for the Course, \$3.

Tickets for the Course, \$3.

Tickets for Ledy and Gentleman, \$5.

Single Tickets, 50 Cents.

Tickets and Programme of the Course can be obtained of Thos. Dunlap, Fiorist, 655 Broadway, and at the following book-stores.

Crowerls, 559 Broadway; Francis's, 252 Broadway, my91 wis.

Stephen Reed, Esq of this city, will, with the permission of God, repeat his Discourses on the Prophetic Scriptures, at the Medical College, 67 Crosbyst on Moday, Tuesday and Thursday evenings of this week, May 13, 14 and 16, commencing precisely at 7] o'clockeed, evening-Showing the Personal Reign of Christ Nights. The Ciercy, the Legal Profession, the Corps Editorial, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to hear these interesting discourses.

Have You been to the Paince?-Not in the palace of Queen Victoria, but to the palace of Min-surar & Haan, 27 Maidee-lane, and get your hair cit in princely style, and a clean pair of hair brushes used to each and every customer. 27 Maidee-lane. mylt sodiu

The Wigs! Wigs! Wigs!—Citizens and stranges are informed that the largest, cheapest and best assorting of wigs, half-wigs, toupees, braids or long hair, and obsernamental hair, are to be found at MEDIUMAST & HEARD, 27 Maiden-lane. The trade supplied. myl4-codim

ornamental hair, are to be found at MEDIUART & HARDY, 27 Maiden-lane. The trade supplied. myl4 couldn't found to the found of the found

FOR SALE, -200 bushels French Polatoes, in ham pers, just arrived per packet-ship Gallia. mylt if CARPENDER & CHRYSTIE, 50 Walls.

\$10,000 WANTED, in one sum, at 6 per cent. of the control of the c

A RARE CHANCE. SOO. Any person with A this amount can hear of a chance to make the to \$2.560 per annum, in an old established and wall at button manufactory. Any person with the ready cut wishing to engage in the business, will be sutified of profits by calling on C. B. HOWES, S. Nassant-st. my

COAL TISDALL COAL DEPOT REMOVED.

FOREIGN PATENT FOR SALE. - A purchas A is wanted for one-half of a valuable natest, grassally, the French Government. It will be sold for below is reasoned, as the owner is in want of means to carry the same into effect in this country. Address, or call on the owner, who may be found between 10 and 12. A.M. at the office of myl4 3teod*

WORRALL & CO. 3 Einst.

myl4 Steed* WORKALL & CO.

NOTICE.—Dr. J. W. FOWELL, Oculist, Aucist, M.

Ninforms the public that in order to meet his greatlyincreased professional engagements, and to proved
cessary delay to his patients, he will extend his office before
from 5 to 5 o'clock daily, at 1; Warren-st. corner of Bross-

Br. Powell's popular "Treatise on the Eya, is Discussed and their Cure," third edition, with plains, price 50 c son, can be had as above.

Also a great variety of beautiful Artificial Eyes, which can be inserted without any pain or operation, and will

can be inserted without any pain of a promission of a power like the natural edge. Eye and Ear Fount ains, for a plying water in the most efficient way to the sedulcate or plying water in the most efficient way to the sedulcate or gains, can be procured at his office. In nur, serous case the grant was been strengthmend and vision restored, and show deaftees entirely removed by their use.

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